

pixels using TNTmips¹ surface-modeling capabilities. Minor artifacts resulting from the auto-contouring technique are present. Streams were auto-generated from the SRTM data in TNTmips as flow paths. Flow paths were limited in number by their Horton value on a quadrangle-by-quadrangle basis. Peak elevations were averaged over an area measuring 85 m by 85 m

(represented by one pixel), and they are slightly lower than the highest corresponding point on the ground. Cultural data were extracted from files downloaded from the Afghanistan Information Management Service (AIMS) Web site (http://www.aims.org.af). The AIMS files were originally derived from maps produced by the Afghanistan Geodesy and

Cartography Head Office (AGCHO). Because cultural features were not derived from the SRTM base, they do not match it

This map is part of a series that includes a geologic map, a topographic map, a Landsat natural-color-image map, and a Landsat false-color-image map for the USGS/AGS (Afghan Geological Survey) quadrangles covering Afghanistan. The maps

for any given quadrangle have the same open-file number but a different letter suffix, namely, -A, -B, -C, and -D for the geologic, topographic, Landsat natural-color, and Landsat false-color maps, respectively. The present map series is to be followed by a second series, in which the geology is reinterpreted on the basis of analysis of remote-sensing data, limited fieldwork, and library research. The second series is to be produced by the USGS in cooperation with the AGS and AGCHO.

precisely. Province boundaries are not exactly located.

¹Geospatial analysis software developed by MicroImages, Inc., Lincoln, NE 68508-2010.



EXPLANATION

--- Province boundary

——— Roads; improved or unimproved

---- Streams; mostly intermittent

▲ 3725 Peaks; elevations in meters

☐ City, town, or village

MAP LOCATION
AGCHO quadrangles shown in blue
USGS/AGS quadrangle shown in red



